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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1904.

Parker's Call to Action.

Judge Parker's ringing letter of accept-
ance gives the keynote to the presidential
campaign. It is a strong, manly, aggres-
sive letter, a defense of old-time Demo-
cratic principles and a bold assault upon
the principles and policies and conduct
of the Republican party.

At the outset Judge Parker removes
all doubt, if, indeed, there was any room
for doubt, that he and his party are in
favor of the maintenance of the gold
standard. He declares his unqualified
belief in that standard and expresses
his appreciation of the Democratic Con-
vention in reply to his communication
upon that subject. His first attack is
upon Republican imperialism, as repre-
sented and exemplified by President
Roosevelt. He arraigns Mr. Roosevelt
for his disregard of the Constitution. He
admits that while the growth of our
country and the magnitude of interstate
interests may furnish a plausible reason
for the centralization of power, yet he
emphasizes that "these same facts afford
the potent reason why the executive
should not be permitted to encroach upon
the other departments of government and
assume legislative or other powers not
expressly conferred by the Constitution."

He calls the people of the United States
to reflection and asks them "If they
will follow in the footsteps of their fathers
along the paths of peace, prosperity and
contentment, guided by the everliving
spirit of the Constitution, which they
framed for us, or follow blindly after
untried paths along which the latter-
day saints would lead us? As delicately
as he can, he reminds the people that
because of our increasing greatness as a
nation and because of this centralization
of power in Washington, it is the more
important that we shall have as our chief
executive officer a man who is safe and con-
servative, who is thoroughly saturated with
the principles of simple Democracy, and
not a wild adventurer, who thirsts for
more power and who seems to think that
he has the divine gift and union of
kings, which makes it impossible for
him to err.

Passing along from imperialism, he
singles out the tariff as the paramount
issue, and well says that tariff reform
is one of the cardinal principles of the
Democratic faith. Deciding further that
the necessity for it was never greater
than at the present time. In clearness
and conciseness he draws a distinction
between the Democratic idea and the
Republican idea of the tariff, and makes
that distinction so clear and well defined
that every man who reads may under-
stand. It is not a mere difference of
schedules; it is a difference of principle
as far as Democracy is removed from
Republicanism. Democracy levies a tariff
for revenue only; Republicanism levies
a tariff for the enrichment of a class
of American citizens. He shows how the
tariff operates in the interest of the
trusts, and he expresses himself as being
in favor of such further legislation in
this direction within the constitutional
limitations as will best promote and safe-
guard the interests of all the people.

Referring to President Roosevelt's horse-
back opinion that there is no common
law in the United States, he calls atten-
tion to the case recently cited by The
Times-Dispatch of the Western Union
Telegraph Company vs. The Call Publish-
ing Company, to be found in the 131st
volume of the United States Supreme
Court reports, page 12, in which it was
declared that the common law principles
could be applied by the United States
courts in cases involving interstate com-
merce, in the absence of the United
States statutes specifically covering the
case.

With telling effect does he call the
attention of wage-earners to the increased
cost of living, which the tariff imposes,
an increase which is in no sort com-
pensated by the increase in wages.
His remarks on reciprocity are also
sensible and to the point, and he quotes
freely from President McKinley to sub-
stantiate his view.

Speaking of the Philippines, he declares
that he is in favor of giving them not
merely self-government, but independence,
and treating them as we have treated the
Cubans as soon as they are ready for
independence. In this connection he ar-
raigns President Roosevelt and the Re-
publican party for their failure to make
and carry out reciprocity treaties.

Speaking of the Panama Canal, he is,
of course, in favor of its construction,
but he rebukes President Roosevelt for
the high-handed manner in which he ac-
complished his purpose. Judge Parker

does not agree with President Roosevelt
that the end justifies the means. He holds
that "adherence to principle, whether
it works for good or ill, will have a more
beneficial influence on their future des-
tiny than all our material upbuilding,"
and that "we should ever remember that
the idea of doing a wrong to a smaller,
weaker nation than we, or even all man-
kind, may have a resultant good is re-
pugnant to the principles upon which our
government was founded."

President Roosevelt, in his letter, boasted
that no matter what might be said
about the manner of doing it, he had at
least procured the right of way and re-
moved all obstacles to the building of the
canal. But that was the boast of a brag-
gart. It is an easy matter for a man
in his position, with unlimited money and
with a strong army and navy at his
back, to put down a weak republic like
Colombia and set up a mushroom republic
like Panama, and clear the way for action.
But if Mr. Roosevelt had been dealing
with England or Germany or France, or
any strong nation, he would not have
found his task so easy. Judge Parker's
rebuke is timely, and expresses the sen-
timent of every true American.

He is in favor of developing American
shipping, but is opposed to the undemo-
cratic method of subsidies to ship com-
panies.
He is in favor of a thorough investiga-
tion of every department of government,
and says that a Democratic Congress
and executive will assure it. He is also
in favor of correcting abuses in the army
and navy service.

He calls especial attention to the enor-
mous increase in the expenditures of
government since Mr. Cleveland was
President. He points out that between
the expenditures of the year 1888, amount-
ing to \$242,000,000, and those of the last
fiscal year—the seventh after Grover
Cleveland ceased to be President—aggre-
gating \$82,000,000, there is a difference
so great as to excite alarm in the breasts
of all thoughtful men. Allowing for the
\$50,000,000 paid for the Panama Canal, the
expenditures of the last fiscal year ex-
ceeded the sum of \$32,000,000, being more
than double the expenditures of the gov-
ernment for all purposes during the first
year of Mr. Cleveland's administration.

There are other figures of the same sort,
and they should be carefully studied by
the American people. Extravagance is
not merely a question of finance; it is a
question of morality. Extravagance in
government is undemocratic and sinful.
From a financial point of view, we are
able to spend money extravagantly; from
a moral point of view extravagance is
sure to lead to corruption.

There are many fine points in this ad-
mirable letter of acceptance, but Judge
Parker makes his great hit in reply to
what Mr. Roosevelt says about his fam-
ous pension order. With great gusto
the President tauntingly declared that
his order was revocable at the pleasure
of the executive. "If our opponents come
into power," said he, "they can revoke
this order and announce that they will
treat the veterans of sixty-two and sev-
enty as presumptuously in full bodily vigor
and not entitled to pensions. Will they
authoritatively state that they intend to
do this? If so, we accept the issue."

Here is a challenge, and the President
says by inference: "I dare you to accept
it." Judge Parker does accept it in the
following courageous manner:

"On the assumption that the order, as
stated by the administration, is revocable
at the pleasure of the executive, it hav-
ing been an attempted, though perhaps
unwitting, encroachment upon the legisla-
tive power, and, therefore, unwarranted
by the Constitution, I accept the chal-
enge and declare that if pension with-
out reference to disability to the sur-
viving heroes of the Civil War, and un-
der the provisions of which a pension
may be accepted with dignity, because
justified from the people through their
chosen representatives and not as largess
distributed by the chief executive."

That answer is enough to make every
Democrat throw up his hat and shout for
Parker. It is a frank, courageous, patri-
otic and complete reply to Mr. Roose-
velt's bragadoole. Judge Parker does
not undertake to defend Mr. Cleveland's
order or anybody's order. He is clear in
his own mind that the President of the
United States has no authority of law
to issue such an order, and in a spirit
of obedience to the Constitution he says
that if he is made President he will re-
voke the unlawful order and refer the
whole subject to Congress, where it be-
longs. He says that if there must be an
old age pension, let it be provided for
by act of Congress, and not by the ukase
of a capricious President.

In conclusion he sums up his letter
and the issues of the campaign in these
pointed and searching questions:
"SHALL ECONOMY OF ADMINI-
STRATION BE DEMANDED OR SHALL
EXTRAVAGANCE BE ENCOURAGED?
"SHALL THE WRONGDOER BE
BROUGHT TO BAY BY THE PEOPLE,
OR MUST JUSTICE WAIT UPON PO-
LITICAL OLIGARCHY?
"SHALL OUR GOVERNMENT STAND
FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY OR FOR
SPECIAL PRIVILEGE?
"SHALL IT REMAIN A GOVERN-
MENT OF LAW OR BECOME ONE
OF INDIVIDUAL CAPRICE?
"SHALL WE CLING TO THE RULE
OF THE PEOPLE, OR SHALL WE
EMBRACE BENEFICENT DESPOT-
ISM?"

These questions go to the basis of our
national life; they concern vitally each
citizen and will receive the consideration
that they deserve.

After all, it is the voters who decide
the issues, and Judge Parker's letter
leaves no doubt as to what those issues
are.

Another Richmond.

The czar of Russia has ordered Gen-
eral Gripenberg to the front, having ap-
pointed him to command the Second Man-
churian army. In publishing the ukase
the czar takes occasion to say that "The
intense energy with which Japan is con-
ducting the war and the stubbornness
and high warlike qualities displayed by
the Japanese impel me considerably to
strengthen the forces at the front in or-

der to attain decisive success in the
shortest possible time."

Proceeding further, he says that he
has found it necessary to divide the ac-
tive forces in Manchuria into two armies,
leaving one in the hands of Kuropatkin,
appointing General Gripenberg to com-
mand the second. This order depose
General Kuropatkin from the position of
commander-in-chief, says a cablegram
from St. Petersburg, for in future he will
rank on an equal footing with General
Gripenberg. No formal complaint is
made of General Kuropatkin, and it may
be that the czar cannot make any spe-
cific charge against him. But the fact
is that General Kuropatkin has failed
thus far to whip the Japs and the czar
has found it necessary to increase his
forces in Manchuria, and to call into ser-
vice one of his oldest and most experi-
enced warriors.

Some had supposed that the plan of the
Russians would be to fall back into the
interior and harass the Japs in desultory
warfare. In this way, the war could be
prolonged indefinitely without any great
loss to the Russians and eventually Japan
would be tired out. But the czar seems
to be determined to make a more vigor-
ous campaign than ever. He intimates
that he will now put a sufficient force
into the field to make short work of the
Japs and bring the war to a speedy close.
That remains to be seen.

An Experiment That Failed.

The Western Union Telegraph Com-
pany has yielded to the inevitable. A lit-
tle while ago the company undertook to
introduce negro messenger boys into this
community. There was a protest from
press and people, but the company did
not regard it. In defiance of public sen-
timent it undertook to force the negroes
into its service, but after having tried
the experiment it has come to the con-
clusion that the newspapers knew what
they were talking about when they warn-
ed the company that the people of Rich-
mond would not tolerate the innovation.

There is no use in going over the ground,
as the objection to negroes was pointed
out at the time. The messenger boys
must frequently go into the homes of the
people at all times of the day and night
and sometimes when the men of the
household are absent. For manifest rea-
sons it is not agreeable to the whites to
have negroes come into their homes un-
der such circumstances and as a con-
sequence the business of the Western
Union Company suffered severely. We
are gratified that the management has
at last recognized the blunder which was
committed, that the negroes have been
deposed and that bright white boys have
been substituted.

It has now become the custom in many
cities to have music in the public parks
or in some public building on Sunday. The
custom has much to commend it, and we
are not disposed to criticize. But, be-
lieving in frankness and honesty in all
things, we do protest against the designa-
tion of such entertainments as "sacred"
concerts. They are not sacred concerts
at all; that is to say, the programme is
by no means confined to sacred music.
All sorts of music is played, and in gen-
eral the selections for the Sunday con-
certs do not differ materially from the
selections for concerts on other days of
the week. It is a sham, a pretense and
a species of hypocrisy to bestow upon
these concerts a "sacred" designation;
and sham, pretense and hypocrisy are
never to be encouraged, but always to
be denounced.

It is not surprising that the Richmond
Blues should have received extraordinary
attention and courtesy at the St. Louis
Exposition. The Blues always make a
fine appearance, and would, as a mili-
tary organization, attract attention any-
where, and in any crowd. But in addi-
tion to all this, the men are gentlemen
of culture and refinement, and conduct
themselves in such a becoming manner
wherever they go, that they are neces-
sarily treated with the consideration that
the gentleman always commands. It is
a military organization of which Rich-
mond is justly proud. At home and
abroad the Blues reflect credit upon
themselves and upon their city.

Dr. Theodore Escherich, professor of
the diseases of children in the University
of Vienna, and a world renowned
authority on the subject, declares that
"the day is not far off when antitoxin
treatment will be employed as effectively
in curing scarlet fever as it is now in
the cure of diphtheria."

Hon. T. C. Catchings, of Mississippi,
and The Times-Dispatch "scooped" Judge
Parker on that Supreme Court decision
concerning the common law of the land,
concerning the common law of the law.

Seventy cents is a mighty small bal-
ance for a State treasury to report on
hand, but then Mississippi owes no bills;
her policy has been "pay as you go."

The few mosquitoes that did not fall
in the late "freezes out" have become de-
cidedly active with the change in the
weather.

Now come right ahead, Mr. Davis, with
your letter of acceptance and let us bid
adieu to that whole acceptance business.

Virginia's exhibit at St. Louis is no
great shakes, but all the same old Vir-
ginia has corn to sell this good year.

The presidential candidates have "key-
noted." Now, let the spellbinders get
right down to their blinding.

Why don't you try a dose of Hostetter's
Stomach Bitters before each meal and
at bed-time. You'll be surprised at the
amount of good it will do you. It has
cured thousands of sickly men and wo-
men in the past and won't fail you now.
It is useful for Indigestion, Poor Ap-
petite, Insomnia, Indigestion, Dyspepsia,
Constipation, Nausea, Female Complaints
and Malaria. Buy a bottle and test it for
yourself. Avoid substitutes.

**HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS.**

FIVE HURT; ONE KILLED

While Walking on Track Were
Struck by Train—Wreck
in Illinois.

THREE FOREIGNERS KILLED

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Six per-
sons who were injured in a wreck
of the New York Central Railroad a short
distance east of Lyons early yesterday
morning were brought to Rochester hos-
pitals. Three sleepers on the Western
express, a fast train bound from New
York for Chicago, left the track because
of a split rail and threw the passengers to
the floors of the coaches. Just as the
train came to a standstill a fast freight
east bound, ran into the derailed cars.

Mrs. Newman Erbs, wife of the vice-
president of the Erie Railroad, was
killed here and there with both limbs
cut off, died at the hospital. Mr. Erbs
was bruised and injured. The following
are the other injured passengers who
were brought here:
Sarah Lower, 424 Woodward Street, De-
troit, Mich., bruised and cut.
Richard Henry, of San Francisco, a
brewer; bruised and cut.
Samuel Stern, of Kansas City, bruised
and cut about the head and bruised.
Mrs. Stern, bruised and suffering from
shock.

A party of three, Dr. Ray, Mrs. Mrs.
Felt and Mrs. Paul P. Smith, all of
Burlington, Col., who were on the sleeper
and who were shaken up and bruised
and were receiving attention at a hotel.

Three Foreigners Killed.

GREENSBURG, PA., Sept. 26.—Three
foreigners were instantly killed and one
fatally injured early to-day by a pas-
senger train on the Pennsylvania Rail-
road here and there were employed by the
road and were walking along the tracks
on their way to work.

One Killed; Fifteen Hurt.

PEORIA, ILL., Sept. 26.—A washout on
the Burlington Railroad here, in which one
man was killed, three were probably fatally
and twelve seriously injured. The wreck
took place at the junction of a small
stream and the Kickapoo Creek. A ter-
rific rain-storm struck that section of the
road for a short distance, leaving the rails
suspended in the air. The train struck the
unsupported rails at a high speed. The
engines shot across and left the track,
but remained upright.

The wreckage was hurled into a deep
ditch and the smoker on top of it. The
chair car remained on the track. The
killed—John Beck; fatally injured, the
Rev. J. Kenniston, Elmwood; Frank Reed-
ing, Galesburg; M. Lutz, Galesburg.
About a dozen of the passengers re-
ceived bruises and minor injuries. The
engineer and fireman remained in their
engine. The track was torn up for a
distance of 300 feet.

ENGLAND SURPRISED AT NUMBER OF WRECKS

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The recent railroad
accidents in the United States are at-
tracting no little comment in England.
The Pall Mall Gazette says: "They are
far too common in America, especially of
the kind which result in the loss of life,
with plenty of room for them to happen
in is not sufficient to explain them. Pro-
bably the fundamental cause is the hasty
and imperfect construction of the lines,
the makeshift arrangements for saving
time, the general rush of strenuous
national life."

VIRGINIA BUILDING.

Movement to Have "Monticello"
as Jefferson Memorial at St. Louis

A movement is now on foot for the pre-
servation of "Monticello," the Virginia
building at the St. Louis Exposition, and it
is proposed that the building be used as a
Jefferson memorial.

The matter was brought to the com-
missioners' notice by a suggestion in the
speech of Dr. Atkinson on Virginia Day,
at which time he proposed that a monu-
ment be erected on the Exposition grounds
in honor of Jefferson by the people of St.
Louis.

According to the commissioners' contract
with the Exposition Company the building
must be torn down within thirty days
after the close of the fair. It is thought
possible that the city of St. Louis will
purchase the building and utilize it as a
memorial.

Architects say that the building can
be made permanent at a cost of about
\$5,000. From all that can be learned, it
is more probable that the building will
be left on the Exposition grounds.

LEATH THEATRES.

Charter Granted Company to
Manage Circuit in Virginia.

The Leath Theatre Company was char-
tered by the Corporation Commission yes-
terday.

This consummation of the much-talked-
of deal will prove of interest to Rich-
mond. The company was formed some
time ago with Messrs. Jake Wells, T. G.
Leath, Charles L. McKee, M. S. Hiden,
James O. Collins and W. T. Neal as
incorporators. The capital stock is \$40,000,
and the business to be transacted by the
new company will cover the circuit now
run by the Leath Theatre Company.

Architects have been made to keep
embraced in what is known as the Leath
circuit, including the Academy of Music
here, and only high-class attractions will
be presented. The Leath Theatre Com-
pany will conduct the circuit for present,
at least.

Judge Quarles Improves.
Judge Julian M. Quarles, of Staunton,
who was operated upon for appendicitis
recently at St. Luke's Hospital, was re-
ported last night to be doing as well as
could be expected. It is now thought he
has passed out of all danger.

**OXYGEN TREATMENT
FOR LADY CURZON**

(By Associated Press.)
WALMER, (TALENT), Kent, September
27.—A M. M. The oxygen treatment of
Lady Curzon is being continued, but the
oxygen is administered in less quantity,
and the patient is taking nourishment
better. Lord Curzon for the first time
in a week, ventured out for a walk on
the seashore yesterday.

Arrangements have been made to keep
Mrs. Curzon, who is a passenger on board
the steamer Vaderland, informed by
wireless telegraph of the condition of her
daughter.

A NEW BANK IN RALEIGH

Return After Fifty Years and
Amassing a For-
tune.

MAINE SPEAKER COMING

The Percentage of Illiteracy in
North Carolina Is Very Small.
Report of Public Schools.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 26.—The Wake
County Savings Bank was organized here
to-night with \$15,000 capital subscribed,
the directors being T. P. Briggs, T. B.
Crowder, W. B. Grimes, W. V. Vass and
others.

The contract is let for the building on
Martin Street and is expected to begin
business November 1st.

The work is well under way now on the
new agricultural building for the North
Carolina College of Agriculture and Me-
chanical Arts, the foundation being up
to the level of the first floor windows. It
is to cost \$50,000 and is being built out
of the funds of the State Department of
Agriculture.

AMASSED A FORTUNE.

Tom G. Gooch and wife, who left this
country fifty years ago, for the far West
and amassed a large fortune, growing
fruits at Severa, Cal., is visiting relatives
here, this being his first visit since he
left to seek his fortune.

The annual report of the superintendent
of Wake County Public Schools to the
County Board of Education, shows that
there are 10,622 white and 8,905 colored
children of school age in the county and
that there is a decrease of 344 in the en-
rollment of white and 246 in colored chil-
dren as to illiteracy, the report shows
that there is less than one-fifth of one
percent of white children who cannot
read and white and less than three-fifths
of one percent of colored children who
cannot read and write.

Judge Parker Congratulated.

ESOPUS, September 26.—Many tele-
grams came to Rosemont to-day con-
gratulating Judge Parker on his letter of
acceptance. Some of the dispatches came
from prominent figures in the Demo-
cratic party, and not a few from edi-
tors. A delegation of thirty-six Demo-
crats from Poughkeepsie came to Rose-
mont at 5 o'clock to-day and spent an
hour with Judge Parker.

Judge Alton B. Parker and his secretary
will go to New York to-morrow, ar-
riving there at 9:30.

JUDGE PARKER'S LETTER.

A Few Editorial Comments by
Leading Papers of Yesterday.

On the subject of the tariff Judge Park-
er deals a stinging blow at the Republi-
can party in refusing attention upon the
subject of reciprocity, which was im-
posed for the express purpose of affording
a basis "for reduction by means of recip-
rocity trade treaties." The Republican
majority in the Senate, "spurred by the protective
interests," has defeated a number of resolu-
tions negotiated through the Depart-
ment of State. The fact that he cites
amplifies his statement that "the
matter is an exhibition of glaring 'bad
faith'."

On the whole, considered as a partisan
campaign document, Judge Parker's let-
ter is dignified, temperate and conserva-
tive, and is calculated to win respect
for the cause that he represents.—New
York Commercial (Independent Republi-
can).

Compared the Two.

This harmonizes well with Judge Park-
er's gold standard deliverance to the
convention which nominated him. It
shows the man of conscience and cour-
age, one by whom principle is valued
above the political success achieved at
the sacrifice of conviction.
No clearer knowledge of patriotic duty
can be given by any man than by com-
paring the letters of the respective presi-
dential candidates. They are the guide-
posts pointing the way to the saving
of the Union. They are the only ones
that will stand the test of time. For-
getting judgment upon these letters,
we believe that Judge Parker's resolu-
tion to leave the party to good gov-
ernment—Philadelphia Ledger (Independ-
ent).

Straightforward and Sensible.

Judge Parker's letter of acceptance is
a sober, straightforward, sensible let-
ter, in which the principles and policies ad-
vocated by the Democratic party. Those
who have cynically suggested that the
national Democratic policy is to "run
policy in particular, or else stands for
policy which are not essentially differ-
ent from those of their political op-
ponents, will find in Judge Parker's let-
ter, in the Judge's letter. The Demo-
cratic standard bearer not only replies to
the taunts of his Republican opponents,
but he rebuffs the offensive himself and
arraigns the Republican party in deco-
rous language and in a dignified and
straightforward manner. There is no vehemence
in this letter, but it is in his speech of ac-
ceptance. But it is the aggressiveness of
the Republicans, "no running amuck," no im-
pugning the motives of those in authority
upon the basis of the intelligence of mind
and character, but on the basis of their
political views.—Baltimore Sun (Democrat).

Like Cleveland's.

Judge Parker's letter of acceptance,
though calm and dignified, will stir the
country even more profoundly than did
his famous telegram announcing the "firm
and unshakable adherence to the gold
standard." Its calmness is the calmness
of power—like that of the old master.
It forbids to recall Mr. Cleveland's let-
ter of acceptance, published on September
27, 1892, of which the Herald then said:
"It is not an argument, but a calm sum-
mary of views confidently expressed in
the past, and which will appeal to the
thinking masses."—New York Herald (In-
dependent).

The Great Issues.

Judge Parker is neither so volun-
tary nor vehement as his adversary. He cal-
mly discusses the great issues before the
public as he sees them, and in doing so
he raises the following questions to the
American voter for an answer at the
polls in November:
Shall the government stand for equal
rights or shall it stand for special privi-
leges?
Shall the wrongdoer be brought to bay
by the people, or must justice wait upon
political oligarchy?
Shall our government stand for equal
rights or shall it stand for special privi-
leges?

For Hunt, Endis, Texas, writes:

We gave Drake's Palmolive Wine to two children
who were afflicted with bed wetting (Enuresis)
and it cured them both. It is now a month
since they took the last of the wine and
no return of their trouble. A child who
had a child trouble same way what the
wine did for our children. They got a bottle of
Drake's Palmolive Wine and in a week they
were cured. We will send a bottle of Drake's
Palmolive Wine to any child who writes to
this paper who wishes to test Drake's Pal-
molive Wine without expense. A child's bed
often cured. One of our children's bladder
or prostate trouble to stay cured. Owens